FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WFTU CONDEMNS U.S., FRENCH ROLE IN CHAD

AU211643 Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Aug 33 p 1

[Excerpts] (CTK) -- The growing interference of the United States and France in the situation in Chad, which contributes to an alarming development of the conflict within the country, was resolutely condemned in a declaration of the World Trade Union Federation [WFTU]. It stresses that the imperialism of the United States and France strives to internationize the civil war in Chad, divide African countries, and strengthen the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa.

The declaration, which also condemns the dangerous actions of the U.S. Navy in the vicinity of Libyan territorial waters, states that all these steps are a part of an overall U.S. strategy to dominate the world. The WFTU states that this course of the imperialist forces is the latest evidence of the escalation of their aggressiveness, which seriously jeopardizes world peace. It appeals to all trade unionists and peace forces to organize actions against the policy of aggression and war, actions for the defense of peace.

HUNGARY'S ENVOY ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD181847 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva, August 18 (MTI) -- Hungarian Ambassador Dr Imre Komives, head of the Hungarian delegation, made a speech at the full session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee on August 18. Komives pointed out that U.S. efforts to gain strategic nuclear supremacy are increasing the danger of nuclear war, and efforts to prevent such a catastrophe are imperative. In order to achieve this target, and according to the proposals of the socialist countries, Ambassador Komives urged the adaptation [as received] of a nuclear disarmament programme. He stressed the timeliness of the proposals, and that their implementation would contribute not only to the curbing of the nuclear arms race, but also increase mutual confidence, and the reduction of the danger of nuclear war. He recalled the Soviet Union's obligation of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, the statement on the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee session in Prague in January 1983 that proposed that the Warsaw Treaty and NATO mutually renounce the use of military force, and the Soviet proposal on the total freezing of nuclear armament. The head of the Hungarian delegation urged the Geneva Disarmament Committee to open talks on concrete and efficient measures in the interest of the prevention of a nuclear war.

BULGARIAN PRESS ON U.SSR SPACE WEAPONS BAN BID

AU201352 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 20 Aug 83

["Everything for the Cause of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- The importance of the latest Soviet initiatives lies in the fact that they aim at averting not a theoretically possible danger of using space for the purposes of military aggression but the horrible and real danger that the arms race spreads over to space as well. If the U.S. side agrees with them, it will mean that a solid barrier will be put to using force in space and from space towards the earth, RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorializes today. The daily points out that provided Washington makes a reasonable estimation of its current adventurist and militaristic course of attaining military superiority over the world of real socialism and adopts an honest approach resting on the principles of equality and equal security, the eighties of our century would go down in the annals of the latest history of mankind as a period of resuming and consolidating the historical process of detente between countries of different social systems. The Soviet Union, the world of socialism, are doing their best so that this only reasonable and salutary road could be followed, the BCP CC paper stresses.

All the progressive people again welcome with satisfaction and appreciation the latest peace initiatives of the USSR, proclaimed by Mr Yuriy Andropov at his Moscow meeting with U.S. senators, a TRUD editorial note reads. The daily points out that the unilateral moratorium of the Soviet Government on the deployment of anti-satellite weapons in space, as well as its proposals to the USA for negotiating a ban of the space weapons and destructing the existing ones, is a fresh expression of the Soviet striving for peace, for the limitation of the arms race -- especially the nuclear one, moreover, in space.

In the present tense international situation caused by the arms race pushed on by Washington, the Soviet proposals add fresh strength to the peace struggle. They are an illustrative example of the sound sense of the Soviet stance, of the sincere striving of the Soviet Union to lay the foundations of peaceful coexistence, KOOPERATIVNO SELO reads.

'DANGEROUS USSR-U.S. MILITARY RIVALRY' SCORED

AU201435 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 20 Aug 83

["Race of Deceptive Proposals and the Reality of Armament" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 20 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the Kremlin chief Andropov met with a group of American senators. He talked with them on a number of problems of international relations and those between the two countries.

The words Andropov said to the American senators showed of the demagogy and insistence to continue the armament race and the dangerous Soviet-American military rivalry. TASS agency and the Soviet mass media laid the stress on the "new proposal" Andropov made to the USA at this meeting concerning "the non-launching of the antisatellite weapons in space". Such a proposal which follows tens of others made before by Moscow and Washington, was considered by Andropov as a step forward "in consolidating the peace and security in the world". In a quick response, the American State Department refuted this proposal considering it as "unacceptable and demagogical". Hence, the race of false proposals continue parallel with the real race of nuclear armament.

In the meeting with the American congressmen, Andropov reiterated the thesis "of not allowing the military superiority". Justifying with this slogan all the dangerous consequences of the arms race, the Kremlin chief said that security and peace in Europe depend on the results of the Soviet-American talks on Euromissiles in Geneva. If we agree on "an acceptable solution", he said, "the dangerous and lethal round of armament race in Europe will be stopped". Speaking on other talks like those on "the limitation of the strategic nuclear arms" etc., Andropov stressed the idea that the fate of the world and the peoples depends on "the desire" and "will" of the super powers to come to terms with one another. At a time when Andropov makes false proposals, the news agencies publish the statements of the Soviet representative in the "UN Disarmament Committee" Israelyan, who said that "the Soviet Union will revenge militarily" if someone tries to surpass it in the armament race. The press reports also that Moscow has taken a decision to produce new intercontinental nuclear missiles to face the "MX American missiles". At the same time, the American secretary of defence, Weinberger raises higher the warmongering tone, stating that "the deployment of 'Pershing' and 'Cruise' missiles in Europe will be carried out at any cost". On the other side, it is reported that in 1984 Washington will spend 130 million dollars on the production of chemical weapons as part of a program the application of which will cost 10 billion dollars.

In the conditions of the frenzied armaments, any American or Soviet proposals for "peace" and "equilibrium" is merely propaganda.

ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI CONTINUES VISIT

Klibi-Mladenov Talks

AU201247 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 19 (BTA) -- Today's formal talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, proceeded in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The situation in the Middle East and some other topical international issues were discussed. It was found with satisfaction that there existed identity or similarity of the two sides' stands and views on the matters discussed.

Profound concern over the abrupt exacerbation of the international situation which continues to deteriorate through the fault of the reactionary imperialist circles was expressed. Their strategical aim is to break the existing military balance and impose their will from the position of force through attaining military superiority, which poses a real threat to world peace. It was emphasized that the close danger of a nuclear catastrophe could be removed only through the consorted efforts of all peoples and governments. The existing international, regional and national problems can and must be resolved through negotiations at the strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security.

Special importance was attached to the situation in the Middle East. Lavishly and overtly backed up by her protectors, Israel is unscrupulous in trying to fulfil her expansionistic ambitions. She is doing her best to heat up the atmosphere in that tender and explosion-prone region, to divide Lebanon, to divide and entwine the Arab states in the Camp David net in flagrant contradiction to their own interests.

The two parties to the talks resolutely condemned the aggressive plans and barbarous acts of Israel towards the peaceful population of the captured Arab territories and expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

They took a resolute stand against the occupation of Lebanese lands, for defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country, a member of the Arab League.

Discussed were also the provocative acts of Israeli militarism against Syria.

The two parties to the talk said that a true and stable peace in the Middle East can be reached only through a prompt, final and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after that, including those of the eastern part of Jerusalem, through recognizing and materializing the legal and irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, their right to create an independent state of their own and through guaranteeing the right of all states in that region to exist and develop in safety and independence.

Backed was the proposal for convening an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization as a sole legal representative of the Arab people.

There was expressed a serious anxiety and concern over the developments around Chad. Manipulating with ungrounded accusations of a "Libyan interference" with the home affairs of that country, the USA and its allies are sending to Chad not only weapons but also regular military troops thus sharply straining the tension in northern and central Africa and in the Mediterranean.

The two parties stood resolutely against the threats on the part of the imperialist forces against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya -- a member of the Arab League -- and said that the settling of the issues in Chad is the right of her own people.

Mr Petur Mladenov gave high assessment to the contribution made by the Arab League to preserve and consolidate the unity of the Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism, for peace and national independence.

Mr Chedli Klibi gave high assessment to Bulgaria's consistent and constructive policy aimed at converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, into a region of goodneighbourliness, understanding and cooperation, at strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Gratitude was expressed for the unreserved support Bulgaria renders to the heroic Palestine people and the other Arab peoples in their fateful struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Zhivkov Meets Klibi

AU201[illegible]5 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received in the residence of Evksinograd Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League who is on an official visit to Bulgaria.

At the meeting a review of the topical international matters was made with attaching special importance to the situation in the Middle East.

The Arab League's secretary general expressed gratitude for the principled and consistent policy pursued by Bulgaria, for her staunch solidarity with the cause of the Arab peoples and for her full backing to satisfying the national strivings of the fighting Palestine people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria will continue to follow in the future the road of cooperation with the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for peace and cooperation in the world.

Mladenov Dinner Toast

AU211332 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) - Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in Varna yesterday for Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

In his toast speech Mr Mladenov emphasized that during the talks with Mr Chedli Klibi identity or similarity was found of the stands and views on today's complicated and alarming international situation and on the tasks ensuing from it for the peaceloving forces. He pointed out that the reactionary circles in the West and in the first place in the USA continued to pursue a course of total confrontation and tension in international relations.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized that Bulgaria, together with the other socialist community countries, was fighting consistently and unflinchingly to halt the arms competition, to ensure peace and security, to resume and deepen the process of detente, to do away with the remains of colonialism and racism, for understanding with all peoples. Expressing our country's solidarity with the heroic Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples, he declared that Bulgaria would continue to extend an unreserved backing to their just struggle. Our stand is clear and principled, the minister said.

The attaining of real peace in the Middle East means Israel's immediate and absolute pullout of Lebanon and of all Arab territories captured in 1967 and after, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine including their right to founding their own independent state, ensuring the right of all states in the region to secure and independent existence and development.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed hope that the Arab peoples would make utmost efforts to frustrate the attempts at undermining their unity and do everything necessary for its preservation and consolidation.

In his toast speech the secretary general of the Arab League pointed out that his current visit corroborated Bulgaria's good relations with the countries in the Arab world. He recalled that it was as early as the fifties when the beginning was laid of the cooperation between the Bulgarian people and the peoples of a number of Arab countries. In fighting against the Israeli aggression the Arab peoples have always got friendly help. This is the reason to deepen our cooperation in all spheres.

Emphasizing that at yesterday's talks a review was made of the main issues of our time, Mr Chedli Klibi pointed out that special importance was attached to the alarming questions for the Arab world, to the hardships the Arab states were facing. To resolve them what is needed is uniting the efforts of the Arab peoples, extending their cooperation with the friendly countries including Bulgaria.

The secretary general of the Arab League touched on the need for energetic actions on the part of the world public in order to compel Israel to comply with the UN resolutions.

Mr Chedli Klibi stated that his visit here was a fresh proof of the friendship of the Arab countries and Bulgaria, of the great appreciation of the Arab peoples of Bulgaria's peace-loving and principled policy.

Delegation Departs

AU211329 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 20 (BTA corr) -- The official visit of the delegation of the Arab League led by Mr Chedli Klibi ended. The delegation had been here since August 18 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government.

Mr Chedli Klibi was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and had talks with Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. At the meetings he made a high assessment of the backing rendered by Bulgaria to the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism, of her peace-loving policy aimed at the consolidation of the world peace and security.

MOZAMBICAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 AUG

AU211755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] On 21 August a Mozambican governmental economic delegation led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation will take part in the fifth session of the Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which opens on 22 August.

FACTORS SURROUNDING 1968 EVENTS SURVEYED

AU191438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 83 p 3

[Vladimir Gerloch/Jaroslav Mazal article: "15 Years After the Thwarting of Counter-revolutionary Plans in the CSSR; Historical Experience of the Czechoslovak People"]

[Excerpts] Fifteen years have passed since the events that have profoundly affected the development of Czechoslovak society and significantly influenced the sphere of international relations. We are recalling a period in which plots by the domestic and foreign reaction against the socialist system in our country and plans to attempt to wrench Czechoslovakia out of the community of socialist states and to seriously weaken that community were decisively thwarted. The imperialist centers' plans did not succeed. The international assistance extended to the Czechoslovak people in August 1968 by the fraternal socialist countries not only saved socialism in our fatherland, but also strengthened the positions of socialism and peace in Europe and in the world.

No one who identified himself honestly with socialist ideas can doubt the necessity and the justification of the entry of allied troops in the CSSR. It was a necessary act of international assistance and solidarity, which corresponded to the fundamental interests of the Czechoslovak working people as well as to the interests of the socialist community and the international workers' class. This international assistance helped to save the lives of thousands of people, ensured domestic and external conditions for the peaceful and tranquil work of the Czechoslovak people, firmed up the western border of the socialist world and thwarted the hopes of imperialists for the revision of the results of World War II. The arrival of allied troops enabled the formation of Marxist-Lenist forces in the party, which for months had been subjected to crude, unfastidious, and escalating attacks from rightwingers.

The crisis in the party and society, which in 1968 culminated in an open, counter-revolutionary threat to the cause of socialism in our country, did not come into being all of a sudden. It had deep roots in the preceding years. In addition to difficulties stemming from the newness and complexity of tasks, the socialist construction was also accompanied by serious errors of a subjective nature. They manifested themselves in an inconsistent application of Leninist principles in the life of the party, in particular the violation of the principles of democratic centralism and intraparty democracy, in unjustified complacency, unrealistic assessment of the possibilities for further advance, in unjustified attempts to speed up developments. It was a serious error to underestimate the ideological and politico-educational activity of the party and replace it with adminstrative measures, while ignoring the critical recommendations, demands, needs, and experience of the working people.

The resolution of the 13th CPCZ Congress in 1968 provided for the party -- on the whole -- a correct programmatic orientation, but the then party leadership, headed by Antonin Novotny, did not master the situation and did not succeed in implementing it. Rightwing opportunist and revisionist elements, which, in a self-appointed manner and demagogically, began to strike the pose of being some sort of defenders of the interests of the working people and gradually acquired decisive positions in the information media, which they misused to disinform and manipulate public opinion, tried to fill the vacuum created in ideological and politico-educational work.

Rightwing opportunism and revisionism after 1968 did not come into being by themselves.

The activity of the opportunist and revisionist forces in the party grew in parallel with the inability of the pre-January leadership to resolve the economic and social problems then, with its indecisiveness, inconsistency, with its retreating from a consistent implementation of Leninist norms and principles and not orienting the party toward developing an offensive political and ideological struggle against the growing rightwing opportunist and antisocialist tendencies.

The party leadership then was not sufficiently prepared for a concentrated, well-organized, and coordinated attack by domestic and external rightwing forces. And thus it happened that already at the January 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee and immediately afterwards, a group formed itself directly within the party leadership, which, under the mantle of rectifying the errors of the past, strove for revision of the party's general line, a matter, as it was unequivocally shown shortly afterwards, that was nothing less than an attempt to liquidate its Marxist-Leninist character, its leading role in society, an attempt to transform it into a party of the social democratic type, an attempt to smash the political structure of socialist society and completely reverse our republic's foreign political orientation. In this way, the rightwing opportunist and anti-Soviet bloc strove to liquidate the fundamental guarantee of Socialist Czechoslovakia's national and state existence, resting in the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Shortly after the January 1968 session, it was seen that the leadership headed by A. Dubcek was not politically homogenous; it was disunited, indecisive, and generally weak. It was unable to ensure implementation of the resolutions of the January session, and even less was it able to repulse the frontal onslaught of the rightwing. And thus the "revival process" was becoming increasingly a process of decomposition and chaos, accompanied by a systematic and shameless casting of doubt on the revolutionary accomplishments, a slandering of everything that the Czechoslovak people had achieved under the party leadership since February 1948.

Rightwing opportunists and enemies of socialism concentrated their efforts on upsetting the traditional ties of proletarian and socialist internationalism that connected and still connect our state with the Soviet Union, with its communist party, with the fraternal communist and workers' parties, and with the entire world communist and revolutionary movement.

A manifestation of the reaction's overt and coordinated drive was the publishing of the counterrevolutionary platform "2,000 Words," which was a direct instruction to violent action, an appeal for the establishment of terror and destruction of the socialist system. At the same time, this counterrevolutionary appeal went the farthest in fanning hatred against the USSR, and even publicly threatened our allies with an armed conflict.... In this situation, one had to decide whether to wait passively till the counterrevolution had unleashed fratricidal fighting in which thousands of people would perish, or to forestall in time the bloody tragedy, even at the price of initially not being understood at home and abroad. The resolute step of our closest allies restored security to all prosocialist, progressive forces, and thus brought about the fundamental change in the then existing development. The necessary conditions were created for the unification and strengthening of Marxist-Leninist forces in the CPCZ, which had -- also after August -- to carry on a tough struggle against Dubcek and his allies, who continued their two-faced policies, despite the important lesson of past events.

Czechoslovakia is not the only socialist country in which the bloc of domestic and external reaction attempted a counterrevolutionary coup. As is known, such attempts were also carried out in some other socialist countries. This is the manifestation of the class struggle between the workers' class and the bourgeoisie on a global scale.

The forces of international imperialism are searching and always will be searching for ways and opportunities to exploit our weak spots and errors, and the dissatisfaction of various groups of the population, for organizing centers of opposition in those countries, to support them and prepare them for overt counterrevolutionary actions.

The developments in Poland have shown that the counterrevolution there clearly learned from experiences in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Its principals and exponents pretended from the beginning to be "legitimate" defenders of and spokesmen for the workers' masses. With cunning social demagoguery they tried to misuse the dissatisfaction of the workers' class and other strata of the population, took a place at their head in order to lead them against the socialist state, against people's power. A specific phenomenon was also the fact that these "friends of the people" -- even though they were often indifferent to religion -- did not shy away from ruthlessly misusing the religious feelings of the population, the Catholic traditions rooted in the life of a part of the Polish people, for their destructive and counterrevolutionary objectives.

The aggressive forces of international imperialism, represented in the first place by the spokesmen of the U.S. military-industrial complex and their militant Atlantic allies, reject peaceful coexistence of states with different socioeconomic systems and quite openly proclaim that their ultimate goal is to destroy real socialism. U.S. President Reagan today openly calls the countries of real socialism "an anomaly of history," deviating, as he asserts, from the "normal" direction of historical development. Not so long ago, in opening the so-called Week of Captive Nations, he again said that he does not recognize and is not willing to accept the existence of the socialist countries as an enduring fact. He said that he will continue his crusade against them, regardless of reproaches saying that this will dangerously complicate international relations and prevent the desirable improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR.

Reagan's policy of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union on a global and regional scale is of an overtly aggressive nature. He threatens to deploy military potential to allegedly defend vitally important U.S. interests, to ensure U.S. control over strategic raw material and energy resources in various parts of the world.

The aggressive line of imperialism's foreign policy, implemented by the most reactionary factions of the monopolist bourgeoisie, is also oriented against the workers' and democratic movements in its own countries.

The giant propaganda machine of imperialism, which spews out a stupefying flood of disinformation, strives for the masses to remain not only the prisoner of notions that have been fabricated for them, but also in total ignorance as regards the basic facts that condemn imperialism. Newspaper readers, radio listeners, and television audiences are subjected daily to a barrage of mysticism about the danger of nuclear war coming from the Soviet Union, about the escalating arms buildup, and the policy of Washington and its Atlantic allies having an exclusively defensive character, in order -- as it is being asserted -- to bridle the alleged communist aggressor.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak of 18 August carries on page 3 an identical version of the above article.]

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 22 AUG

LD220914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation of the Palestinian National Council, led by its chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. The guests were met at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other representatives of the Federal Assembly and the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

HAMAN RECEIVES CUBAN CP DELEGATION 19 AUG

LD191122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, Central Committee secretary, in Prague today. He informed the guests about the realization of the party's economic policy since the 16th congress and about the main intentions of further cooperation between the two parties and countries. He expressed full support for the working people of Cuba in the current complex situation in the Central American region, sharpened by the United States, and solidarity with its struggle for independence against the policy of military pressure on the nations of Latin America.

YOUTHS PROTEST CAMPAIGN AGAINST 'NEW WAVE' MUSIC

AU180947 [Editorial report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 32 on 10 August, page 7, in its "Reaction to an Article" column, carries a 3,000-word "JC"-signed article entitled "A 'New' Wave With Old Contents." The article deals with young readers' response to a 23 March TRIBUNA piece on punk and new wave music, confining itself to letters disagreeing with that article's criticism.

A letter from unsigned "Fans of Punk Rock" expresses the fans' gratitude to the Park of Culture and Repose in Hradec Kralove, the organizer of one of the concerts criticized in the TRIBUNA article, saying that the incriminated concert met with the fans' "unimaginable exultation."

Sona L. from Ceske Budejovice criticizes in her letter "the Philistines in our society who constantly brandish the words immoral, morality in the arts, and other nonsense" and -- defending the Yellow Dog -- claims that during a concert she attended "there were no vulgarisms and no bad taste" on stage and "no instances of rowdyism in the audience."

Zdenek Martinek from Plzen writes: "By forbidding new wave (by using the word 'forbid' I mean that the impact of your articles will make it impossible for the new wave musicians to perform), you will only turn the attention of young people to Western new wave music (you probably find it incomprehensible that our young people enthusiastically listen to the new wave that is being produced in the West, without even understanding the words...), which is poor tactics. It would be much better to stretch out a helping hand to our new wave and support that which is positive about it...."

A letter from Miroslav Cernosek and his two friends from Prague takes issue with TRIBUNA's claim that new wave is "musical trash," and goes on to say: "Your conviction that new wave is only a marginal affair is highly erroneous. This music is widespread among the young generation and enjoys great popularity. The interest in new wave is steadily growing."

Jaroslav Ch., a secondary school student from Hranice, sees TRIBUNA's criticism as a product of the generation gap: "You do not understand today's generation in the least. All those who play this music as well as those who only listen to it share one idea that will obviously always be alien to you -- they reject the ideal of the successful man with his linear path to position and rank marked out in advance. They find beauty in simplicity and resist the accomplishments of civilization. They see a certain future in experiencing the present 'at full blast.'"

Commenting on the views expresed in the letters quoted, the author of the article says in conclusion: "What is there to add? We have selected letters disapproving of the article. They were all written by young people. They are a product of uncritical admiration for Western music and music by our authors that tries to imitate it, a product of admiration not only for the music, but also for the lyrics.

"We are fully aware of the fact that the young generation of today likes rhythm. But we are equally aware that popular music of any sort affects the aesthetic feeling of young people. As the example of the groups Airplane, Patent, but also Prague Selection or Clear Lever shows, the new wave of rock also negatively affects young people's mode of thinking and their views. It does so precisely in accordance with the wishes of the enemies of socialism. It is inadmissable to transfer the negativist attitudes to the capitalist society expressed by Western bands to our popular music. Incidentally, it is hard to rid oneself of the feeling that our young generation is forcing itself to adopt such attitudes.

"Hundreds of amateur bands are playing rock. Their sponsors are leaving it up to them as to what and how they will play it, without paying any attention to the quality of their music and lyrics. We know that losing one's temper with the young musicians will not help to solve the problems that we have called 'new' wave. Only a responsible approach by all interested parties can lead to a solution. We are not, as some readers falsely assume, against popular music, not even against rock. We are against the negative influence of bad music and bad musicians on the young generation. At the same time, we are not concerned with evaluating the individual musical skills of one musician or another. It may be retorted that this problem does not exist. In several articles, we have already cited examples to the contrary and will continue to acquaint you with a few more...."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES GDR BISHOP ON ELECTION

LD201028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0238 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a greetings address to regional Bishop D. Johannes Hempel, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church leaders in the GDR. The address reads:

Please accept my best wishes on your election as president of the World Council of Churches. Your appointment to this high office expresses the high appreciation shown to you personally in the ecumenical world movement. At the same time, we see it as a fact that international attention has been paid to the constructive and successful relations between the Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic and our state, in which you, esteemed bishop, as chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the GDR, especially in the year of the Martin Luther celebrations, have a large share.

I also wish you for your new responsible office constant good health and success in your work.

MARGOT HONECKER RETURNS FROM HUNGARY VISIT

LD212122 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- Margot Honecker, [word indistinct] minister of education and member of the SED Central Committee, who visited Hungary on the invitation of Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and national education, left Budapest Sunday.

Margot Honecker held talks with senior officials of the Ministry of Culture and National Education on the state and further development of public education in the two countries and cooperation in education, and visited educational and cultural institutions. Margot Honecker held talks with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

JENA DEMONSTRATORS EMBARRASS SED LEADERSHIP

DW120725 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 12 Aug 83 p 4

[Joachim Nawrocki article: "The Party's Fear of the White Circle"]

[Text] Giessen/West Berlin, -- The GDR Government can only choose between two mistakes, says a former GDR citizen who recently arrived in the West. The more people it allows to leave, the more exit applications will be filed; however, if it allows only a few to leave, pressure from below will increase. The GDR leadership is apparently making case-by-case decisions, with the majority of those seeking to emigrate being systematically discouraged. Long waiting periods, loss of one's job, and other disciplinary actions are designed to make it clear that the state is opposed to emigration. However, if pressure becomes too strong, some valves might be suddenly opened.

Last week approximately 50 GDR citizens came to the West. Most are still in the Giessen emergency camp, but some are in West Berlin.

The document approving their dismissal from citizenship, as it is officially stated, also came as a complete surprise to the pertinent authorities in the Gera Bezirk's capital, who had to work overtime the last weekend in July. Thus, the GDR rid itself of a group of citizens who had caused a great sensation throughout the country through their courageous and almost unassailable behavior. Their success might possibly encourage others and leave the state organs the choice between broadmindedness and forceful suppression -- with both decisions being equally fatal to the GDR's domestic stability.

The activities in Jena started in early June after a church service for Nicaragua, during which human rights for Central America were preached. That induced approximately a dozen people who had waited for months and even years for exit permits to ask themselves who actually cared about their human rights. They concluded that they had only themselves to depend on, and decided to appear in public without violating GDR laws.

Therefore, those willing to emigrate decided to first present their demands in letters to the State Council, the SED paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, and other institutions. Then they held their first meeting in Cosmonauts Square on 11 June. Dressed all in white, they formed a circle, to symbolize the nonuse of force. Numbering approximately 20 people, they dissolved their silent demonstration before any state organs were able to interfere. The same thing occurred every Saturday from 0900 to 0915; the second meeting, 35 people participated; the third, more than 50; and the fourth, as many as 100.

The state soon became punctual in demonstrating its power by means of military vehicles, dogs, security men with cameras, and identity card checks. An ambulance was also present as a sign that things might become more serious.

On the fourth Saturday, the authorities demanded that the demonstrators dissolve their circle as it was an illegal demonstration. The demonstrators were then invited for talks with functionaries at their work places. The key aspect of the conversations were: We cannot be blackmailed. If you behave quietly, your applications will be reexamined by the end of the year. Roughly 150 citizens of Jena were warned against further acts in this way, but they continued, and the courage for an open avowal increased. In the meantime, they thought up something new. They printed black, red, and gold flags on their t-shirts bearing the word "Yes" and wore them during their demonstrations. The yes could have meant yes to the Federal Republic or yes to the Jena emigration movement.

Some of them then put posters in their windows, knowing permits are required to do so. On a lowered shutter, one of them quoted from Article 27 of the GDR Constitution: Any citizen of the German Democratic Republic has the right to freely and publicly express his opinion. Then the People's Police' appeared and urged him to raise the shutter. He did so, and what was seen on the window was Article 13 of the General Declaration on Human Rights: Any man has the right to leave any country. Shortly after that, the People's Police returned, saying: That's even worse, lower the shutter again.

By the middle of July, as many as 180 demonstrators were gathering at Cosmonauts Square. They not only came from Jena but from Leipzig, Halle, Plauen, Wernigerode, and other towns as well. Most of them were middle-aged, 30 to 45 years old, with a good job, families, and children. They were risking much with their exit applications, including a rather good standard of living in some cases. Late in July, the authorities decided to put an end to it. About 50 Jena citizens were informed that they would be allowed to emigrate if they would file new applications.

On the last Saturday in July, all access routes to Jena were closed off by People's Police patrols and tire-destroying devices. Nobody known for his desire to emigrate was allowed to enter the city. Nonetheless, a demonstration again took place that attracted approximately 1,000 spectators. For the first time, the police resorted to force.

People were beaten with clubs, and about 30 to 40 demonstrators were arrested but soon released.

The activities of those seeking to emigrate met with the sympathy of the people. When exit applications were approved by the dozens, those who heard about it, and there were many, said: "That's marvelous, fantastic, we wish you good luck" or something similar. Even at the bank when some of the demonstrators liquidated their accounts, they could hear people saying: "How long have you been waiting? Only 6 months? My brother has been waiting for 2 years now."

The authorities were less friendly, but at least they behaved correctly, even exemplary. Whenever an exit application is approved in principle, an application is made by the GDR citizen in writing, and the internal department at the city council submits a questionnaire which is considered the official application for dismissal of citizenship. Then the desire for emigration must again be justified, meaning that it must not be justified politically, but that the application must attest to the fact that he wants to live with relatives of friends in the West. He is then told by the authorities: "You see, this is how a correct application must look. Up to now you had not correctly filled out the questionnaire." Two purposes are achieved by this: The GDR Government can formally maintain -- for instance vis-a-vis the UN Human Rights Commission -- that all exit applications are quickly considered, and the emigration case becomes one of family reunion, which quite often yields the GDR foreign currency from Bonn.

The bottom line on emigration is: "The one who files an application but remains inconspicuous is told that he is actually a useful member of society and that he must not further annoy the authorities. In addition, it is maintained that international agreements, such as the Helsinki Final Act or the General Declaration on Human Rights, do not apply to GDR citizens because only GDR laws are valid for the GDR. However, those who become troublesome and openly advocate their rights have a better chance."

Hundreds of thousands of exit applications have certainly been sent to the GDR authorities; the exact number, of course, is not known. However, if only a thousand people do what has been done in Jena by those seeking to emigrate, it may prove to be a difficult problem for GDR leadership to solve.

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES ON CONSTITUTION DAY

Marjai Speech

LD201434 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- A Constitution Day rally, and day of the new bread was held Friday at Tata, north-west Hungary. Thousands of people turned out. In addition to local villagers, inhabitants of many nearby villages and industrial settlements as well as their workers attended the meeting. Also present was Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

Following the national anthem, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the rally.

"Our country's development has never been free of problems," he stressed and discussed in detail the difficult international political and economic conditions under which the people of our country must live and work. "Extra work loads are carried by people who have strained for the basic national interest, to maintain the solvency and the economic balance of our country. This year has given us no less troubles than the tiresome and exhausting work of last year". Jozsef Marjai pointed out, however, that "nagging and complaining were useless, responsible work was needed. Help can be expected -- either from international division of labour or from the cooperation of the socialist community and from loans -- provided each worker of the country does all he can to perform his work without fail".

Speaking about the performance of the Hungarian economy this year, Jozsef Marjai discussed the aims of the industry:

"The performance of industry lags behind the plan. Circumspection, a smooth and continuous running of all the industrial units must be guaranteed in order to meet, and not just approximate, 1983 plan targets. In order to achieve this aim it is necessary to produce more competitive products, to fully exhaust given capacities and to adequately use manpower resources."

Jozsef Marjai pointed out that "the construction and building materials industries have not been able to meet the changing needs of the Hungarian economy, but the positive changes that have taken place in energy management, the results in energy savings, and the invaluable work of the miners who have made it possible to replace oil with solid fuel are welcome signs".

Jozsef Marjai went on to say that "the Hungarian agriculture has performed remarkably well in the most recent history of our country, though this year's promising crops have been severely hit, it has been rare for Hungary in the past century to have such a severe drought. This may have caused enormous problems at an earlier period, but the fact that the agriculture can supply food for the people under such difficult conditions proves its strength. Yet the damages are severe. This does not directly affect agricultural facilities only but also the balance of our whole economy, and will decrease the size of distributable national income and also the volume of exports that is so important for us".

In his address to the rally, Jozsef Marjai warned that agricultural facilities should not rely on the state counterbalancing their losses from central funds. "Central and state aid and various favours and loans granted are meant to ensure a smooth running of agricultural units and their presentation for next year's work.

"The losses caused by the drought should be minimized by the units themselves, among other things, by increased austerity measures, by developing their ancillary and supplementary services for the population and by replacing import needs to alleviate their troubles.

"The underlining principle of our investment policy is still determined by the need to keep within the limits of the plan, so builders should leave out things they may do without, work fast, keeping short deadlines. It is important that they should be active on investment projects that promise to produce goods that are competitive on the international markets".

In order to solve these problems and achieve the principal objective of maintaining the standard of living, the speaker called the attention of the participants to several tasks. Order, discipline and a higher level of organization must be strengthened in the entire Hungarian national economy and society. Full employment has to be maintained, providing efficient, successful and equally profitable work for both the individual and the community. "Let's give more room to creative work, and demand a consistent exploration of internal reserves," he said.

"Next year and in the coming years concrete steps are to be taken in the spirit determined at the April session of the Central Committee of the HSWP. We have to improve government and continue the rationalization of administration and the structure of company organization. We have yet a lot to do to further develop the system of wages: Let us avail ourselves freely of the possibilitiy of more substantial differentiation, and recognize extra work both morally and financially in each productive unit and branch. One condition of this is a simultaneous improvement of the consumer price system and a reduction of state subsidies. This work is a common cause to be supported by us all, and is instrumental in improving the efficiency of the national economy and the entire society.

"The Hungarian people building socialism have already given evidence of their skills and capabilities in being able to wisely enrich and develop their country. The same kind of work will be required in the remaining part of the year too. These months will give us plenty to do as we shall have to make up for considerable arrears. The work calls for our national unity to become a national unity of action", said in conclusion Jozsef Marjai.

Korom Attends Cadet Graduation

LD201936 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Budapest, August 20 (MTI) -- In the presence of several thousand spectators the traditional Constitution Day's swearing-in ceremony of the graduate students of the Kossuth Lajos Military College, the Zalak Mate Military Technical College, the Killian Gyorgy Air Force Technical College and the Karikas Frigyes Military College, was held in front of the Parliament Building. The ceremony was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, and several senior officials of Hungary's social and political life, and members of the corps of generals of the Hungarian People's Army and Armed Forces.

After the national anthem, the order of the day of defence minister was read out. Following young officers' oath, Lajos Czinege addressed the ceremony.

Defense Minister's Speech

LD201917 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0755 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Speech by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, delivered at the swearing-in ceremony for graduates of military academies on Constitution Day, 20 August, in Budapest -- Live]

[Text] Dear comrades, honored guests, young officer comrades. At the officer swearing-in ceremony of our armed forces, at the public oath-taking of the young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guards, I greet with respect the members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, of the Politburo, of the Presidential Council and of the government; the representatives of the party, state and social organs, the old fighters of the Hungarian workers' movement; the active and retired officers and generals of the Armed Forces and corps. I greet the parents and relatives of our young officers. I greet our foreign guests who honor our ceremony with their presence. I greet the leaders, generals, officers of the fraternal armies, among them the Soviet Army, who are present; the representative of the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces; the leaders, generals and officers of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary; the representatives present of the armies which cooperate and maintain links with us; the members of the Budapest diplomatic corps; the military and the air attaches. On behalf of us all I greet with affection the young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guards, the students who have graduated this year from the Kossuth Lajos Military Academy, the Calka Mate Technical Military Academy, the Kilian Gyorgy Technical Air Force Academy, from the military educational institutions of the Soviet Union, as well as in Hungary's universities, colleges. I greet all the participants of our ceremony.

It has become a noble tradition for our young officers, as the symbol of the unity and the oneness of the people and the Armed Forces, on the day of our Constitution, the Festival of the New Bread, to take an oath for life outside Parliament House, next to the state flag. This expresses the honest trust, esteem, and respect which our working people feel for their soldier sons, and the commitment of our professional officers who undertake the armed service for the cause of the homeland, of the people.

Dear comrades, our esteemed guests. The internal political situation of the Hungarian People's Republic is balanced and stable. Our policy of alliance functions effectively, the party enjoys the trust and support of the masses. In this national unity lies the main strength of our system, as well as in the fact that people live and work in a frank, open political atmosphere, self-confidently, believing in their own work, in socialism. Our entire people work together in the interest of great social objectives, of the building of a developed socialist society. Communists and people outside the party, workers, peasants, intellectuals, older and younger generations, Hungarians and the nationalities, people with different world outlooks work together for the realization of our plans. Every stratum, every social group of our people works jointly and consciously on the building of socialism, on the enlightenment of our homeland, on the defense of peace, on the strengthening of Hungary's international standing. The strength of the Hungarian People's Republic's socialist system rests on the consistent policy of our revolutionary party which is based on principled foundations and which takes the realities extensively into consideration, as well as on the continuous development of the active relations of the party and the masses, on the strengthening of socialist national unity.

Our entire people understand and know that the successful accomplishment of our economic tasks is a basic condition of the realization of our socialist objectives.

And this is realized by the creative cooperation of people working in every sphere of economic life, the leaders of production, manual workers, cooperative peasants, intellectuals. As a result of all this, despite the external circumstances, which have been difficult for years, we have achieved much success in our economic work of construction. Our balance situation, our balance of payments, even in only to a small extent, is improving; in the qualitative aspects of industrial production the favorable trends are becoming stronger. We have made significant progress in the spheres of modernization of product structure and energy saving.

Today, at the Festival of the New Bread, the entire country's attention is turned toward agriculture, the branch of the national economy which guarantees the daily bread of the working people. We can note with satisfaction, with respect for those working in the field of agriculture, that despite the difficult year of serious drought, the grain necessary for bread is in the barns. And, although more moderately than we would have liked, our socialist agriculture nevertheless significantly contributes to increasing our country's export capability, to improving the balance of the national economy. We know that all this demands enormous efforts and self-sacrificing labor. Our party's Central Committee, the government, our entire people, pay a tribute of honest recognition to the cooperative peasantry, the agrarian intelligentsia, the leaders of agricultural production, all those who work on the balanced development of agricultural production.

Our party, government, and our entire working people are working with confidence and hope on the realization of our great social objectives. It is our conviction that we can overcome our difficulties. The unbreakable relationship between the party and the people and the consciencious and consistent work carried out by all strata of our society provide a foundation for this.

Our internationalist relations with the fraternal countries, first and foremost the USSR, assure a stable background for our socialist construction work. This is expressed in the joint work we carry out in the interests of the social, economic, and social welfare advancement of our peoples. The identity of our interests and the fact that we have common objectives are expressed in this cooperation.

Dear Comrades, we are proud of our results achieved in the process of socialist construction and of the successes of the fraternal countries. We know that today, when the international situation is becoming more acute, we must make further efforts in the interests of safeguarding our achievements. The aggressive activities of the extremist forces of imperialism have become more active on every continent. The militaristic circles of the great capitalist powers are striving to upset the military balance of forces with the aim of achieving a military superiority so that they can force their will on the socialist countries, the newly independent states and the peoples of the world. They are pursuing hostile political, ideological, and economic campaigns against the socialist countries. By their aggressive and extremist attitude they are creating military hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and they are openly supporting the reactionary antipeople forces. With their efforts to intensify the arms race they are increasing the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe which threatens to destroy mankind.

Comrades, it is clear to every decent person that the preservation of peace, the safeguarding and extension of the achievements of detente, the halting and reversal of the arms race and the continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence are vital issues for the peoples of the world, including our own people.

The Soviet Union, the member states of the Warsaw Pact, imbued with a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind, for peace, pursue a consistent policy of peace.

This year, on two occasions, in Prague and also in Moscow, they submitted and adopted a wide-ranging program for the curbing of the arms race, the lessening of international tension, and the elimination of the threat of war. The peoples throughout the world protest against the imperialist machinations, the arms race. Huge masses express their will to achieve disarmament in the interest of curbing the arms race. The imperialist militarist forces have not given a constructive response to the socialist countries' initiatives; they have not responded to the peoples' desire for peace which is being manifested with massive force. For this reason the peoples of the socialist countries go on making great efforts in the interest of guaranteeing the defense of our countries, of our social system. It is our committed intention, our firm resolve, not to permit the existing balance of power to be upset; we will maintain it under all circumstances because we know that this is the real guarantee of world peace. All this demands serious sacrifices and efforts from the countries of our socialist community, and the Soviet Union takes especially great burdens upon itself for the safeguarding of the socialist achievements, for the preservation of world peace.

Our people know and highly value all this. They look upon the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, with honest respect. Our people also know that every country, including the Hungarian People's Republic, has its own responsibility and duty in this. For this reason, together with the Warsaw Pact member states, we develop our national defense in harmony, to an extent dictated by the situation, and we maintain our armed forces at the necessary level. Our working people know that the Warsaw Pact organization is the historic achievement of the socialist countries. Our fraternal alliance is a safeguard -- which nothing can replace -- of European security and of world peace. We profess with conviction that the Warsaw Pact member states are able to realize this only with the necessary technical and organizational development of their armed forces, their high standards of readiness, the further deepening of comradeship in arms.

For the socialist countries all this is a duty which is dictated by their national interest and internationalist mission alike. The peoples may trust that the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, have the resolve and strength to frustrate the imperialist endeavors aimed at disturbing the balance of power.

Young officer comrades, our people, our party, our government guarantee the material goods and conditions needed for the development and maintenance of the armed forces.

It is our duty to husband these resources and opportunities in a sensible way. We must make further efforts to increase the military, political, and moral strength of our own forces and to intensify the level of readiness of the personnel staff. The everyday cooperation between subordinates and commanders and their devoted work form the foundation for realizing these comprehensive and high-level requirements.

You, comrades, will share in this hard but lofty and honorable work. You are being awaited with great interest and a great deal of trust by the troops and institutions of the People's Army and the Border Guards. We are relying on your devoted work and your ability to stand your ground. In your posts you are to apply well the political, military, and professional knowledge acquired at the teaching institutions. You are to take an active part in the lives of the military collectives and you are to do your full share in the activities of party and KISZ organizations and of social bodies in their work concerned with the defense of the homeland, education, and training. You are consistently to increase your political, military, and general education and you are to perfect your ability to fulfill your tasks as required by your duties.

You are to work and live in a way faithful to your oath and worthy of the officiers of the socialist armed forces. You are to become commanders who set an example. You are to do everything to prepare the young soldiers entrusted to you in accordance with the increasing requirements so that they can carry out their tasks.

You are to strengthen in them affection for the socialist motherland and the working people and respect for the progressive forces, particularly the brotherhood in arms between the armies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

I hope you will become balanced and happy men in your family and personal lives and be the conscientious sons of our socialist motherland and the respected officers of our armed forces who work and live in an exemplary way.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the festive swearing-in, I express my thanks to all those who have directed and helped you along the path of serving the motherland with arms. I express my thanks to the parents and relatives for the loving devotion with which they brought you up and helped you to prepare yourself for your profession. I express my appreciation for your teachers at the general and secondary schools, the heads and instructors of the military colleges and the working collectives. My thanks go to the commanders, teachers, and workers of the military academies, Hungarian universities and Soviet military educational institutions. I express my appreciation to the party and youth organizations for their work in contributing to the education of our young officers.

I sincerely wish you, young officer comrades, a lot of success, luck in your military life, and happiness, strength, and health in your private lives.

Order of Defense Minister

LD202023 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0755 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Order of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, issued on the occasion of the swearing-in ceremony of graduates of military academies on 20 August in Budapest -- read by Maj Gen Barna Kazai, commander of the ceremonies]

[Text] The order of the minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the commissioning of professional officers of the Armed Forces.

Young officers of the armed forces. I greet you on the occasion of a significant event in your career as professional officers, on the occasion of your taking the oath and being commissioned as officers. During the past years in the military educational institutes of the Hungarian People's Army and of the Soviet Army, in the universities and polytechnics at home you have successfully fulfilled your educational requirements. You have gained the most fundamental political, military, and technical knowledge necessary for the start of your career and for the exercise of your vocation. You have also gained the skills of command and leadership. You possess all the necessary prerequisites to become worthy of your first post as an officer and to be responsible for the subordinate unit placed in your care.

The career of a professional soldier means for all of you a political commitment for an entire life in the service of the working people, in the protection of our social order, independence, and of our freedom. You must be aware that in our age devoted and unselfish service to the socialist society and the country can be fulfilled only by a high level of devotion to the profession, competence, and willingness to make sacrifices.

Comrades, be proud of your chosen vocation -- the beautiful and laudable tasks of protecting the country. During your service, under any circumstances, you must carry out your duties undertaken today in your oath as officer, those which are incorporated in our laws and in the regulations.

At all times keep abreast of the development of the armed forces, with its increasing requirements; and consistently develop your political, military and professional expertise and your general education and culture. Be demanding of yourself and of your subordinates, be a commander who conscientiously looks after his subordinates.

I expect of you that through your work and lifestyle you will set a good example to your mates and to your subordinates. Become a well qualified leader of your command, the conscientious trainer of the military communities and of the youth in the armed services, and an understanding and helpful educator to them. You should use and apply the military equipment which has been placed in your care with expertise and teach your subordinates to do the same. Educate the youth in your care to love the people and the country and to respect the fraternal peoples and armies and the forces which fight for social progress.

Comrades, your oath taken in front of our working people should inspire you to fulfill your noble profession in a self-sacrificing manner. Today, out of the trust of our party and government, under the authority of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the basis of your oath as an officer in front of the state flag symbolizing the people's power, we commission you to be the professional officers of the armed forces. We wish you (?in the name of) our beloved country and people, in the fulfillment of your life vocation which serves the protection of socialism, success, strength, and health, and much joy and happiness in your private life.

[Signed] Lajos Czinege, army general, Budapest 20 August 1983

DANUBE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL PRAISES COOPERATION

AU181253 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Aug 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Briefing on the Work of the Danube Committee; Shipping Is Open and Free"]

[Text] The countries situated along the Danube concluded an agreement on the order of Danube shipping 35 years ago. Since then they have implemented many effective measures to create prerequisites for free and unobstructed shipping. On the occasion, of the anniversary, Lidovit Kincel, director of the Danube Committee Secretariat, summarized results and outlined future tasks at a news conference on Friday.

As he said, initially Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian SSR, and Bulgaria signed the agreement. They were joined by Austria in 1960, and, on the basis of an invitation by the Danube Committee Secretariat, experts of the FRG Ministry of Transportation are also participating in joint work.

In conformity with the agreement, Danube shipping is open and free for the citizens and goods of all countries. Identical port and shipping fees and commercial shipping conditions apply. On the basis of Danube Committee recommendations, Danube traffic regulations have been worked out, that is, rules and a signals system applicable to everyone. Up-to-date radio communications have been introduced. All this makes Danube shipping safe. The countries concerned have made great efforts to broaden the river bed, eliminate fords, and regulate the river in order to make traffic safe and quicker.

Presently, ships of more than 20 countries use the Danube and transport almost 90 million tons of goods annually on this important waterway. Favorable prerequisites have come about for using the Danube as one of Europe's most significant navigable waterways. This is particularly important today, when transportation by water can considerably help energy conservation and enhance the competitiveness of exports.

COMMUNIQUE ON DISSOLUTION OF WRITERS' UNION

LD201812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Today's press carried the communique on dissolving the Polish Writers Association [ZLP] by the mayor of Warsaw. Here is its full text:

On 19 August 1983, the mayor of Warsaw city, by virtue of the Association Act, passed a decision dissolving the ZLP.

Discussions and talks as well as attempts to find a sensible compromise have been conducted by the authorities with patience and understanding for over 20 months. The final step was made only when it emerged that the majority in the ZLP authorities firmly rejected all conciliatory proposals, on the basis of which it would have been possible to resume the normal activities of the creative union of writers.

This forced decision has been made not only against the intentions of the authorities but also contrary to the intentions and expectations of the majority of the writers' milieu. This milieu wanted to preserve the ZLP, to restore its principles for functioning, the observance of which constituted a basis ensuring the harmonious functioning of the organization for many years. Let us recall that these principles -- of which Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, ZLP chairman for many years, was an ardent champion and realizer -- related to the very nature of the writers' organization. It was supposed to always be open to creative writers from diverse ideological and artistic inspirations, while its authorities were based on coalition principles.

At the 21st ZLP Congress in December 1980, in the spirit of the day, the above principles were rejected and power in the ZLP was seized by a grouping which had a decidedly negative attitude to the socialist system of the state. The simple consequence of this fact was exploitation of the ZLP structures and prestige for objectives contrary not only to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic but also to the proper statutes of the ZLP.

This in turn made it impossible to continue cooperation between the ZLP and the political and state authorities in solving the vital problems related to literary life and to the creators themselves. It also brought about a deep rift in the ranks of the writers themselves. An important faction of ZLP members consists of writers ideologically linked to the political and social left wing, who were unable to accept the situation that emerged.

That is why a national conference of writers-members of the PZPR was organized last February. Its objective was to find ways to overcome the crisis and to work out proposals which could form a basis for the resumption of ZLP activities. Unfortunately, the ZLP Central Board adopted a decidedly hostile attitude to these proposals. Since the suspension of the ZLP the political and state authorities have on many occasions begun talks with representatives of the ZLP leadership. In these talks they were guided by principles of an open cultural policy adopted by the ninth extraordinary party congress and supported by writers connected with other political forces of our country who support the socialist order.

The talks were conducted with the openness and publicity of debate. The press reported them widely. Despite the readiness of the authorities to accept far-reaching compromise solutions, the effect of many months yielded no results whatsoever. Seeking any ways which would lead to agreement, the authorities, responding to the request of the Central Board of the suspended ZLP, agreed to hold a plenary meeting of the Central Board on 15 June this year which would discuss ways and means to include the ZLP in the deed of renewal.

At the last moment, despite the hopes of the whole milieu, members of the ZLP Central Board Presidium, striving openly to exacerbate the situation, resolved to withdraw their own proposals, and under the pretext of statutory transgressions the meeting did not take place. It must be emphatically stressed, that contrary to widely circulated views at home and abroad, the argument has never pertained to the rights or freedoms of creative writers, as they are observed in Poland. This is proved by the fact that state literary publishing houses publish without any impediment the works of writers who are in open conflict with the authorities, providing they are of literary value.

The argument was based solely and exclusively on the political activities and ambitions of the leading group of the ZLP which attempted to transform the creative organization of writers into a tool and field for a political battle against the socialist shape of the country. It is significant that the former ZLP leadership saw nothing wrong with Zdzislaw Najder remaining in the organization, even when a Polish court sentenced him for espionage and when the broadcasting station of which he was in charge is one of the main instruments in the propaganda aggression aimed against the fundamental interests of the nation and of the socialist state. Despite the lack of progress and even an unconcealed intention to exacerbate the climate of the talks, the authorities, guided by the interest of the broad masses of writers, resolved last June to postpone the final decision on the ZLP for 2 more months.

It was expected that the additional time, as well as the development of the situation in the country, would make it possible to better comprehend the mutual reasons and to agree on the necessary decisions. But this time too, during further talks, the ZLP leadership stubbornly renewed demands for an unconditional resumption of ZLP activity in the form corresponding to interests of the domestic opposition and its foreign patrons.

Writer-politicians have appeared in the ranks of the ZLP who were prepared to use the card of this respected organization as a safe conduct, a guarantee of impunity in the execution of antisocialist opposition. Abusing their prerogatives, part of the ZLP leadership led by Jan Jozef Szczepanski, Andrzej Braun, Leszek Prorok, Tadeusz Drewnoski, Marian Grzesciak, Andrzej Kijowski and Andrzej Szczypiorski foiled the attempt to hold a ZLP congress at an early date, which would have made it possible for the whole milieu to adopt a stance on the future of the literary organization. In this situation further talks no longer had any prospects. At the same time there was an indication, which was gaining momentum, that an ever increasing number of writers were critically assessing the actions of the ZLP authorities and were expecting the state to take remedial action.

The difficult decision opens a new important stage in the literary life of contemporary Poland. This is an indispensable state intervention, made on the basis of existing legal regulations, in order to create conditions for the restoration of Iwaszkiewicz's principles in the ZLP which used to guide the organization in the years of the greatest splendor of literary life in people's Poland and which were brutally violated at the 21st ZLP Congress.

There is hope, in view of the growing conviction among the literary milieu, that the destiny of Polish literature and the interest of national culture constitute a supreme value, that the rebuilding of the writers' organization can be carried out in cooperation between an independent and self-governing association of writers and the socialist state, that the creators themselves will be able to find the best possible ways for overcoming the crisis in the milieu, and for ensuring the continuation of the best traditions of Polish literary life.

WRITERS' GROUP CALLS FOR NEW ORGANIZATION

LD202139 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] A group of writers representing various military circles and all the regions of the country met today in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by Halina Auderska. As a result of the discussion, a declaration was unanimously adopted, in which it was stated with regret that the lengthy talks by the political and state authorities with representatives of the Polish Writers' Union [ZLP] has ended in failure. It was stressed that in view of the dissolution of the union, a situation detrimental for Polish literary life had arisen. In this situation, there is an urgent need to recreate a professional, creative organization of writers to which anyone may belong regardless of political orientation, world outlook and artistic practice, who respects the system of government and laws of the Polish People's Republic.

The situation of Polish writers and literature demands urgent and intelligent decisions. In this state of affairs, those gathered today in the Warsaw Booksellers' and Writers' Club declare their readiness to undertake work on a renewed organization of writers, appealing to all men and women colleagues to join with them in the initiative.

SECURITY FORCES 'SWAMP' GDANSK AREA

NC202018 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 20 (AFP) -- Security forces swamped all the Gdansk area today as Monday's deadline set by Solidarity for the government to open talks or face strikes approached.

Reliable on-the-spot sources said large militia contingents and riot police (Zomos) were patrolling the region, making indentity checks and searching vehicles. Witnesses said Zomos had set up a base next to a holiday home rented by the former president of the dissolved journalists association (SDP), Stefan Bratkowski.

Well-known union militant Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a priest in a Warsaw industrial area, is also being closely watched, witnesses said. He came to Gdansk last week to show support for Solidarity which was celebrating the third anniversary of the start of the August 1980 strikes.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has been subjected to increased surveillance for several days, but it did not stop him from repeating the talk-or-strike ultimatum launched by the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk.

Visitors to Mr Walesa's home in the Zaspa district of Gdansk now have to give police guards on the door names and addresses.

Go-slow strikes are planned to start on Tuesday to try to force the government to recognise liberal agreements won in 1980 before martial law was imposed.

Former Gdansk district administrator Jerzy Kolodziejski, one of the negotiators of the agreement which legalised the now-banned Solidarity union, said in an interview published yesterday that officials who signed the accord had no intention of honouring it.

The authorities have given the courts special powers to sentence anyone, including priests, to three months in prison for taking part in or supporting "subversive" meetings before September 15.

WARSAW: AMNESTY GRANTED TO NEARLY 9,000

LD201742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Amnesty has been granted to a total of almost 9,000 people. An APA journalist has been informed in the Ministry of Justice that up to 19 August, 839 people were released from penal establishments; they included 474 either sentenced or temporarily arrested for political crimes. The Amnesty Act has been applied to 5,400 people and 2,550 have had their sentences totally lifted. More than 2,700 court proceedings have been discontinued. Of the above-mentioned 5,400, almost 800 are the perpetrators of crimes committed for political motives. Military courts have also freed more than 540 such perpetrators under the provision of amnesty.

At the same time, up to 19 August, 101 people have voluntarily surrendered to the investigative bodies. They have admitted their guilt and have simultaneously declared that they have ceased their activity.

DATA ON INCREASED PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD212138 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 21 Aug 83

[By PAP journalist Slawomir Popowski]

[Excerpts] Warsaw 21 Aug -- We can safely venture to say that the climax of the crisis is already behind us, although the crisis lasts and we will feel its effects for a long time to come.

According to data recently released by the Main Statistical Office (GUS), industrial production rose by 8.2 percent in the first half of 1983 over the first half of 1982. The output of the processing industry grew by 8.6 percent. Besides, the growth (?rate) almost in all industrial branches exceeds the planned targets. The light industry, whose production increased by 3 percent, that is as schedule [word indistinct] is the only exception.

Progress in the economy made it easier to proceed from deficit to surplus in the foreign trade balance. The trade balance surplus to the tune of 1,100 million zlotys was attained for the first time in many years. This was, of course, partially due to the sharp reduction in imports, often forced even against Poland's will and interests.

WORKERS REACT TO WALESA SANCTIONS SUPPORT

AU191225 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Janusz Glodkiewicz report: "In the Opinion of Workers: A RZECZPOSPOLITA Opinion Poll"]

[Text] Lech Walesa is supposed to have told an American senator recently that Western countries' sanctions against Poland should not be lifted, and this was immediately announced by Radio Free Europe and other Western stations broadcasting in Polish. What do you think of this statement? This is the question that was put to workers in several factories in our country by a RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter.

Alicja Lesniewska, head of department in the "Radoskor" leather plant in Radom: These restrictions are hitting us machine workers the hardest, since we are using Western technology. Here for example, we started using a new kind of glue manufactured by "Pronit" in Pionki, and it turned out that the glue stained the leather or even made it dissolve. We had quite simply exchanged an ingredient imported from the West for another one, with the result that the glue is completely unfit to be used. We wanted to work, but a battle of nerves took place and some of my colleagues even cried with anger and frustration. I myself lost about Z150 per day in wages. Even so I believe we cannot give into blackmail because we have already withstood worse things than this. As far as Walesa's statement is concerned, I think that since he has eight children and a nonworking wife to support, he would not praise the restrictions that are hitting us workers if he did not have all those dollars and had difficulty making ends meet.

Wojciech Galach, metalworker from the transportation equipment plant in Swidnik: We live here, and therefore we should care above all for the good of the country and for the good of all citizens without regard to differences in opinion. That is why I believe one must not ask the West to maintain the sanctions in order to achieve sudden political advantages or even material ones. Western radio stations have seized on this appeal without hesitation, and I would say even with unheard-of satisfaction, showing in their propaganda that it is the Poles themselves who are demanding the continuation of the economic restrictions, because this is in their interests. These people are either not thinking in Polish terms, or else they have let themselves be so blinded and are so annoyed at the loss of their former splendor that they are now calling on "punishment" for the Polish Government. Where is the logic in this? In punishing our government they are punishing the entire community, for it is the entire community that will bear the consequences.

Stanislaw Lubieniewski; rescue equipment mechanic from the Walbrzych coal mine: Here in Silesia there are people hardened in battle against obstacles, that is why we will not bend before the restrictions, and we can only be proud of our authorities that they are honorably forbidding any ostentatious intervention in the affairs of a sovereign state. Humanitarian slogans are announced, meant to be open doors in every sphere of life in the spirit of Helsinki, and yet at the same time an ordinary economic war is being waged. This brings to mind the interwar years, when the Germans stopped buying our coal. Now let those gentlemen from the West remember what the effect of this was and who backed down in the end. If anyone in our country is in favor of maintaining the restrictions today, and even says so, then -- to put it shortly and idiomatically -- "there is something wrong with his brain."

Andrzej Jagodzinski, aircraft engine mechanic with LOT Polish Airlines in Warsaw: In our firm we are all feeling the policy of restrictions from day to day, since LOT is losing thousands of dollars per day having to transport emigre Poles from European cities instead of directly from the United States. An independent enterprise is losing money, and this is affecting us, its employees. It seems to me that a power like the United States is ridiculing itself by applying pressure that does not bring results. Our firm has not gone bankrupt. They have quite simply given us a faulty assessment. If Walesa has really called on the Western restrictions to be continued, then he is quite simply scheming.

Kazmierz Leszczynski, machinery and equipment maintenance worker at the automobile factory in Jelcz: On the one side they apply economic restrictions and only against the government, and on the other side they are so humanitarian that they are sending us gifts.

This is quite simply deceiving people, which many have already learned to do. We do not need charity; we can afford to maintain ourselves and that is why we must return to normal international contacts. I myself believed from the very beginning that all these gifts serve to degrade the country, and are at the same time deliberate propaganda meant to show that a Pole is not capable of doing anything, with the implication that the Slavs are lazy and idle. If some people in Poland demand the continuation of sanctions, then I think that they are doing their best to remain on the crest of the wave and not be forgotten in the West.

Pawel Szczeciak, metalworker from the ROMET bicycle plant in Bydgoszcz: The harm which the sanctions have caused is slowly being put right. However, these restrictions ought to be lifted for the sake of normal international relations. This lies in the interests of world trade, not only our trade. If some say that the restrictions should not be lifted, that means that they do not understand the affairs of their own nation, that they have lost the ability to think clearly, and are living in a fantasy hoping that what existed prior to December 1981 will return.

CIOSEK VIEWS FUTURE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

AU171516 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 13 Aug 83 p 6

[Laszlo Diosdi article including an interview — in Warsaw, date not given — with Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union affairs, entitled "Peak Political Period in Poland; Strong Trade Unions Must Be Built Up"]

[Excerpt] Who Pays for Strikes?

I gathered prudence and composure and, at the same time, an inner ardor attuned to speeding up changes from the words of Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union affairs, when I discussed with him the attitude of Polish workers, the reorganization of the trade unions, and the by no means easy process of social reconciliation and economic recovery at his fairly modest office at the Council of Ministers building a few days prior to the termination of the state of emergency.

"With reference to the present position of the trade union movement, one should -- frankly speaking -- not discuss that, but rather the general situation in the country. That is where one should begin," said the minister. "We cannot call that which Solidarity represented a trade union. Solidarity was a movement that was brought to life by social anger and that was taken over and later seized by destructive and devastating forces. Solidarity did not bear the hallmarks of any trade union at all. It had an extremely great impact on the masses, but it was an internally divided movement. Its leaders were welded together by one common concept: antisocialism.

"Thus, if we speak of the present trade unions we cannot begin with 1981-82 because a trade union did not exist at that time. Take only one example. Protecting the workers' interests is the task of every trade union. That includes labor safety, the protection of the health of the working people, and ensuring good working conditions. This activity was completely smashed to pieces in the years 1980 and 1981. We can now start from scratch. What trade unions are we building today? Simply trade unions and not political movements, strong trade unions that protect the workers' interests."

We often hear the formulation independent trade unions.

"The term independent has become very much the vogue in our country in recent years. What does it mean in the life of the trade unions? The trade unions are independent from the director and administration. However, can one be independent from our own state? Can one be independent from our social and legal system? In my opinion, one cannot. And there lie the limitations of independence, for one cannot be independent from the interests of the class for the sake of which one acts."

Would you speak about the right to strike?

"From the viewpoint of our doctrine, a strike is senseless. Are the machines, which are socially owned, to stop? I find no logic in this. And yet, strikes have nevertheless survived in our country. Simply put, the workers wanted it so in Poland. They wanted it, so therefore they have got it. Theoretically, I cannot defend strikes, but I see no reason why someone should be deprived of this instrument. However, it is our cardinal goal very intensively to create the possibilities and means through which strikes can be averted, because a strike is too costly for the workers class and the socialist state, because the workers class has to pay for a strike. I am confident that the time is not far away when, should such a situation arise, the workers class will doubt the need for a strike, because it has seen for itself what this leads to. I feel that everyone has learned the lesson of 1980-81. It has cost us a great deal, and if nothing else, it has cost the Polish people a deterioration of the standard of living by more than 20 percent."

Rosy Years

The minister anticipates me in posing the next question:

"I will answer a question you have not asked me yet. Should we have left Solidarity intact? Or should we have reshaped it? As you know, the ultimate struggle was waged for the system, for socialism. But let us look at the matter from another side. In the seventies, all the way until 1980, we would have liked to have made rapid progress in development, to speed up the pace, and we issued the slogan : Let us build a second, a better and richer Poland. In the seventies, as chairman of the students' association, I, myself, profoundly and sincerely believed in this. It was a very nice slogan. In 1971-75, we raised real wages by almost 50 percent. However, work productivity hardly improved. In the period 1976-80 we raised real wages again, admittedly to a somewhat lesser extent than previously, but even that exceeded the rate of the increase of work productivity many times over. We even developed, but primarily on borrowed money. We did not use up completely the $28 billion loan and did not spend everything on perfumes, but invested in industry as well. However, we ensured a very rapid improvement of the standard of living without people having to contribute to it through work.

"The demoralizing result was to be foreseen, particularly its effect on youth, because then came the disappointment that we were cheated. We could no longer continue on such foundations in the middle of Europe, in the socialist community. Also, our creditors wanted to see their money, and we have reached the stage where nobody in the West wanted to buy our goods. There was the option: either we raise the level of production and productivity to the attained consumption standard, or we lower the consumption standard to the standard of production. There we were, at the crossroads, when Solidarity came along.

When the workers class began to protest in August 1980 because of the mistakes committed in the seventies, the indignation was justified. At that time, it was still possible for us to come to an understanding with Solidarity.

However, you will not find in a single official Solidarity document the conclusion that work and limiting the dreams of consumption is the only way out for Poland. The only thing Solidarity could and wanted to say was that the goods were in the possession of the government and that therefore the government should mete them out. With this philosophy Solidarity built up its base. And this did have its effect on the masses. Walesa also brought back a new slogan from Japan: Let us build a second Japan! Unfortunately, this applied only to the Japanese consumption structure and not to work and organization.

"Or let us look at the document adopted by Solidarity at its first congress. It guaranteed people a 50-percent growth of the national income in 3 years. Everybody smiles at this today. However, the people believed it at that time. We all indulged in rosy dreams in the seventies, instead of implementing an economic reform the way you did. And Solidarity continued to build these castles in the air. But one had to wake up eventually."

The Minister fervidly explains the events of these years.

"The date of 13 December 1981 came, then the large-scale price increases of February 1982. The standard of living of the population declined 25 percent. This was the first test of how we would adapt dreams to reality. It was a catastrophic reality Solidarity feared and did not dare tell the people. We had no other choice than to drastically terminate Solidarity."

Are you satisfied with the pace of the building up of the trade unions?

"There is a Polish proverb: Those who burn their fingers once even blow on what is cold the next time. And we have burned our fingers twice. It had turned out that the trade unions that existed until 1980 were not such as the people wanted. Solidarity also had led the people into a blind alley. Therefore, we should not be surprised if the workers approach the trade unions carefully. I would be most surprised if there were excessively great enthusiasm for the trade union movement in our country."

It Is Not a Task -- It Is a Vital Interest

Where do the trade unions have scope to maneuver in?

"Under the conditions of poverty, fair distribution is of particularly great significance. And this provides great scope for trade union activity. Of the allocations for the Polish workers, 40 percent are social allocations that the state accords to the working people."

What sustained the illusion of Solidarity that greater assets can be apportioned?

"I think that there are several aspects to this, but two of them are the most probable ones: one is folly and the other is malice. In the seventies, the political training and grounding of the masses was deplorable. This does not mean that the masses are foolish. It was the leaders who were foolish. And this was one aspect. Malice was the other: To power through the ruins of the people's economy -- this was the slogan. Some people hardly knew what was meant by this, while others knew very well. Many of them had already divided the country and thepower among themselves. That was the second aspect. People realize this more and more today and this realization has led to social reconciliation and a slow recovery."

What role do you allot to the trade unions in the economic renewal?

"A fundamental one. An organization is needed which represents the interests of the working masses, but is able to attune these interests to the interests of the socialist state. Of course, there are and will be various differences in the course of socialist construction. These must be expressed in a decent manner and resolved through reaching agreement, through negotiations, and it must not come to a stage where these differences, piling up on top of each other, accumulate and erupt in a political crisis. The trade unions constitute a fundamental element of socialist democracy. However, as far as interests are concerned, we also count on the trade unions to see to it that wage increases are accompanied by an increase in productivity and in helping us to restore the integrity and respectability of work," said Stanislaw Ciosek, adding that this is not a mere task, but a vital interest. The vital interest of the Polish people.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR TOUGHER STANCE ON CHURCH

AU221138 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 17 August 83 p 9

[Article by Stanislaw Szczerba, head of the Regional Center for Party Work in Dabrowa Bialostocka: "In My View -- Against the Specter of the Inquisition" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Are we tolerant? We cannot give an objective reply to such a question. If we apply this question to the policies of the state authorities, then the reply will of course be a positive one. This is, after all, evident from their actions in practice, and it is also confirmed by suitable entries in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

However, this cannot be said about the whole of society. We are intolerant particularly with regard to world outlooks.

After all, it was not so very long ago, after August 1980 and especially in 1981, that there were loud proclamations about hanging the reds, and religious gatherings in stadiums and other public places came close to turning into inquisition-like lynchings. Who knows what things would have come to had martial law not been imposed on 13 December 1981, a law which finally put a stop to the propaganda orgies of antisocialism and anarchy.

We all know the criterion used to classify society, "A good Catholic -- a good Pole. A Pole -- then he is a Catholic." If this is not manifest on the central level and in the centers of voivodships, then it is quite evident in rural parishes, small towns and settlements. That is why many party members look for a protective shroud in attending church services and frequently overdemonstrate their piety. These attitudes suit the clergy and overpious people nicely. Consequently, there are times when we should not wonder at these God-fearing attitudes of our "comrades," even though these attitudes are undesirable and are opposed to the ideology of a Marxist-Leninist party. They are undesirable even when the subservience such comrades exhibit in front of the altar is only superficial.

Part of the Catholic clergy is ill-disposed to nonbelievers, and it can even be said -- hostilely so. Believers also, following in the clergy's footsteps, are ill-disposed toward people who have a different world outlook from their own.

How can we speak of respecting the principle of tolerance if a priest thunders down from his pulpit, abusing the authorities for making it impossible, in his opinion, for a teachers' pilgrimage to take place during the pope's visit, and so announcing the imminent punishment of nonbelievers. Where is this tolerance when a priest calls on the parents in his church to stop their children from being set to the GDR, explaining that this is nothing other than drawing them away from the Church, proposing that instead they stay in a different splendid foreign place.

The abovementioned examples are genuine and there are many more like them. Is it necessary to take additional action in order to kindle the believers' mistrust of nonbelievers? In a small town people know very well the names of those who are described as "atheistic authorities."

The state is conducting a dialogue with the church. This is how it should be, and it may be worthwhile to extend this dialogue to the voivodship and rural parish level.

Catholic intolerance should not be dominant in rural parishes, settlements or small towns in the long term. We must firmly protect and defend the laity's moral principles, principles which have been sanctioned by the Constitution in our socialist state, and make the clergy and the fanaticized parish aktivs respect these principles absolutely. It is about time that schools and cultural centers, as well as certain institutions and offices, become genuinely secular without any symbols of religious subordination. I am referring to religious emblems.

The lifting of martial law must not in any way mean that we have given up the lay character of public life and the right to disapprove of all activities that pressure one into demonstrating the principles of religiousness. THE PRINCIPLE OF THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH FROM THE STATE SHOULD BE CONSISTENTLY AND EQUALLY OBSERVED BY THE TWO SIDES.

All party echelons should intensify militant activities in the ideological sphere. All forms of party education should increasingly be used for this purpose. That believing people are admitted to the party does not mean that we should indefinitely tolerate their idealistic views about the world. What kind of a comrade is he who humbly lifts his arms in front of an altar and clings to a priest's cassock? We have quite a few such comrades, not only among the so-called rank-and-file party members, but also among party aktivs. Unfortunately, this is reality.

Party training was reintroduced last year, but its importance in the life of the party organization has not been restored everywhere. This must be done in the coming year of party training. We must skillfully and comprehensibly stress ideological-educational aspects of all forms of ideological training. We must make strenuous efforts to propagate the creative work of the classic exponents of Marxism-Leninism and of contemporary theoreticians of Marxism, because the party members' knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist theory is much too shallow and because it is impossible to enhance the ideological prowess of party comrades without it. Agitators have a great role to play in this. But where are these agitators? We must train them at all levels.

We must search for attractive lay resources in the various forms of party life. Let us take just the basic form of statutory activity such as the meeting of the primary party organization. Under what conditions and atmosphere do they take place?

I think that they should take place in the majesty of party symbols and should begin or end with the singing of the Internationale.

WE MUST BE BOLDER IN DISCUSSING IDEOLOGICAL AND WORLD OUTLOOK PROBLEMS in order to strengthen our party members with the basic arguments that are indispensable in countering the demagogic tricks employed by the adversary (perhaps not enemies, but in any case people who are averse to us). It is precisely the regular workers of the party apparatus who have the duty to inoculate the masses of party members against the influence of foreign ideology and to enhance their sense of security vis-a-vis inquisitional specters; for it is not true that the Catholic religion always makes a man into a noble, free, and good human being and citizen. It is necessary to ingrain, develop, and cultivate a profound belief in the hearts and minds of the PZPR members in the correctness and timeless value of the Marxist-Leninist idea. We must get rid of niceness vis-a-vis the intolerance of the adversary and we must induce him to respect the nonbelievers. There can be no atmosphere of mutual trust without mutual tolerance based on sympathy.

OUE PARTY AND ITS EVERY MEMBER MUST NOT GIVE UP REPRESENTING THE ATTITUDES RESULTING FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MATERIALISTIC VIEW OF THE WORLD. TO FOSTER, DEVELOP, AND IMPLEMENT THESE ATTITUDES IS THE CARDINAL PARTY IMPERATIVE. THERE CAN BE NO PLACE IN THE PARTY FOR THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE ALIEN IDEOLOGICALLY AND PHILOSOPHICALLY.

GDANSK DEFENSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ORDER

LD191742 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] The Voivodship Defense Committee, (WKO), in Gdansk, chaired by Voivoda General Miecyzslaw Cygan has assessed the present sociopolitical and economic situation in the voivodship after lifting martial law. Here is the full text of the communique:

After detailed analysis of phenomena that hamper everyday life, it was stated that there is increasing awareness that the fundamental conditions for overcoming the current difficulties and shortages are to make public order a permanent matter, to achieve better organization and better productivity. This is demonstrated by the production achievements of the overwhelming majority of industrial people of our voivodship.

The WKO stated that this attitude by Gdansk society is an expression of patriotism and awareness. [words indistinct] that gradual and at the same time effective overcoming of the crisis is possible only by jointly performing all tasks, by the voivodship leadership and work forces in the factories.

It was also stated that despite the opportunity of giving up antisocialist activity, as provided by the highest authority of People's Poland, the Sejm, the ardent enemies and opponents of the political system have not given up their attempts to manipulate the minds of the people. This is expressed among others in putting forward demagogic and unrealistic demands, spreading rumors about vital problems of life and the supply and production concerns of work enterprises, and in the distribution of hostile leaflets and attempts to organize illegal demonstrations on 13 and 15 August. Such attempts were decisively disapproved by the working people of our city.

The WKO has ordered the forces of law and order to ensure calm and uninterrupted work in the voivodship, in a resolute manner and in accordance with the law.

During the session the Voivodship Defense Committee examined the current economic and social situation in the work enterprises of the Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot tricity. According to reports presented by directors, in spite of various difficulties caused by coproduction problems and excessive fluctuation of workforces, the production activity of these work enterprises is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The WKO also defined tasks for the state and economic administration in further rationalization of the organization of work, improving safety and hygiene, solving social problems and supplying the work forces.

Resolute observance of existing regulations was ordered with regard to people who willfully abandon their work, and the managements of work enterprises who re-employ them.

The Voivodship Defense Committee expressed its conviction that, just as in the past, the inhabitants of the voivodship -- and particularly the working people -- will continue to support the authorities' efforts to systematically improve living conditions, to provide social calm and security, to combat profiteering, work shirking and all other negative phenomena which still occur in our daily life and work.

BRIEFS

MINING VESSELS FOR USSR -- The implementation of a new contract concluded between the Szczecin Warski shipyard and the Soviet Union for the construction of 24 modern vessles for servicing marine mining is proceeding efficiently. The sixth vessel from this series, called Neftegaz 6, was launched today. Also today, the Soviet flag was hoisted on the third vessel from this series, Neftegaz 3. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Aug 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU CABLES ANDROPOV, REAGAN ON ARMS RACE

AU220654 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0539 GMT 22 Aug 83

["Messages Addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu to Y.V. Andropov and Ronald Reagan" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1983 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, addressed messages to the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, to Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, respectively, asking that everything be made for halting the siting of further intermediate-range missiles and for withdrawal and destruction of those in place.

The message addressed to the Soviet party leadership reads:

The Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party analysed the issue of the immediate halting of the arms race, of the nuclear arming in the first place, and in the context the progress of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the USA regarding the intermediate-range missiles, and connected to this they address you their consideration and proposals.

As known, the Soviet Union, also, tabled many proposals related to the intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and to the disarmanent measures in general.

In the joint declaration endorsed at the June 28,1983 meeting of party and state leaders of some European socialist countries, our countries highlighted that there was a need for everything to be done so that this year, within the Soviet-American negotiations, understandings might be reached for not siting intermediate-range missiles in Europe and reducing the number of the existing ones.

Romania believes that the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations may conclude successfully this year and that at present, before it is too late, action has to be taken by both sides, based on mutually acceptable proposals, in a spirit of collaboration, to the end of striking an agreement to meet the interests and aspirations of the European peoples, of the Soviet peopled, of peace and security in the continent and throughout the world.

As long as negotiations are under way and a chance, however small, exists for preventing the siting of new missiles, everything has to be done for positive results to be achieved, for providing success to the negotiations.

In case that by the end of the year an agreement has not been reached, Romania considers that everything has to be done for the sides to agree on a postponement of the siting of further nuclear missiles in Europe at least until late 1984 or early 1985, and meanwhile the negotiations should be continued to the end of striking an agreement. This would prove the wish of both sides to come to an agreement by means of negotiations, would meet expectations of and be welcomed by all the European peoples, by all the peoples in the world since this would prevent the siting of further nuclear missiles which would open the way to an intensification of the arms race and to a greater war danger.

We believe that it would be very important that guarantees were produced by the Soviet Union in the sense of the previous statements, that during the negotiations she will halt the siting of further intermediate-range missiles and their updating and that she would unilaterally proceed to cutting part of the missiles sited in the European zone of the USSR territory.

If no agreement is reached concerning these proposals, Romania considers that there could be taken into consideration the possibility of at least not siting intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the territories of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and other states, as an intermediary measure until final agreement is reached at the Soviet-American negotiations.

Romania considers that until the total liberation of the continent from all types of nuclear arms, the creation of denuclearized zones in the continent is highly important. In the spirit of the joint documents, inclusive of the declaration adopted on June 28 this year, in Moscow, Romania considers that action is necessary to be taken for supporting the efforts made for the creation of denuclearized zones in the Balkans, the north of Europe and in other parts of the continent.

In order the [as received] the interests of halting the arms race, of disarmament and security in the continent, we believe that at present we have to take action and intensify efforts in view of coming to a freezing of the military spending and a passage to their diminishing, in agreement with the understandings reached and written down in the joint documents of our countries.

In this respect Romania proposes that the USSR and the USA should endorse unilaterally measures for freezing the military spending in the next two years at the level of 1983 and that over the period negotiations should be conducted to the end of passing to cutting in the military spending. This would be of a great political importance, will not affect the security and defensive ability of the two countries, and would make a political contribution to the disarmament policy and to improving international confidence and security.

Now, more than ever, there has to be proved a spirit of initiative and measures have to be endorsed conducive to international detente and understanding, to providing conditions of peace and security to the peoples in the world, for strengthening the international collaboration.

Presenting these proposals prompted by the wish that understandings be reached conducive to the success of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, to halting the arms race and to a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party express the belief that you, and the Soviet Union will do everything for halting the siting of the new intermediate-range missiles and for withdrawal of those in place, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, a Europe of peace and collaboration.

Taking action in the spirit of the joint understandings, Romania is resolved to do everything, in the future too, in order to develop the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration, to expand their collaboration in the struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence and socialism.

The message addressed by Romania's president to the U.S. president reads:

The Romanian people, just as all the European peoples, is deeply concerned over the possibility of a passage to siting further intermediate-range missiles in Europe, which would generate a very difficult situation in Europe and throughout the world and would open the way to an intensification of the arms race, would enhance the danger of war, of a nuclear war in the first place, and would jeopardize the existence of all the European peoples, the very existence of life and of the human civilization.

Given your commitments and statements according to which the United States of America favour the reduction and liquidation of the European nuclear weapons, I believe that everything has to be done for a successful conclusion, this year, of the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations on the intermediate-range missiles, which would meet the interests and ardent aspirations of the European peoples and of the American people and would trigger deep-going positive implications in the current international life.

While informing you of concern over the fact that so far no progress has been made by the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations, I consider that time is still left for an adequate agreement to be reached quickly, by means of new efforts and negotiations carried in a spirit of collaboration, and by action taken most responsibly by either side, an agreement that should provide the halting of siting of further missiles, the withdrawal and destruction of those in place, as an intermediary measure towards liberating the continent from all nuclear weapons.

As long as negotiations are under way and a chance exists, however small, for preventing the siting of new missiles everything has to be done for providing success to the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations.

In case that within the negotiations by the end of the year an agreement is not reached, Romania considers that everything should be done for reaching an understanding so that the NATO decision concerning the siting of new intermediate-range missiles may be postponed at least until late 1984 or early 1985. This would enable a continuation of negotiations and their conclusion in positive results and would prove the wish of the USA and of the USSR to meet the expectations and interests of the European peoples, of people throughout the world, of peace, confidence and security in the continent. For the period of the negotiations the USSR should come up with guarantees, consistent with her previous statements, that she will halt the deployment of further intermediate-range missiles and their up-dating and that she would unilaterally cut part of the missiles sited in the European zone of the Soviet Union territory.

If agreement is not reached, Romania is of the opinion that the idea could be considered that medium-range missiles be not deployed in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and other states as an interim measure until final agreement is reached on medium-range missiles in Europe.

It is Romania's view that until Europe becomes nuclear-free the creation of denuclearized zones on the continent would be highly important. Along that line, action ought to be taken to support the efforts for the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in the north and elsewhere in Europe as part of the process of achieving disarmament and security of this continent.

Romania suggests that the USA and the USSR should make unilateral decisions to freeze military spending at the 1983 level for the next two years during which negotiations could be conducted on reducing it. Such a measure would have a great political significance, affect the security of neither side, meet the peoples' interests and contribute to building up an atmosphere of international confidence and security.

Under the current international circumstances, it is more necessary than ever before that a sense of initiative should be prevail [as received] and new measures be taken to lessen international tension, check the arms race, nuclear arms race first of all, strengthen the policy of international peace, detente and cooperation.

It is my belief that, in the spirit of the call I make to you on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, the United States will do everything possible to bring the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva to a successful conclusion, halt the growing nuclear arms race in Europe, agree on concrete nuclear disarmament measures in Europe, which is a vital aspiration of the European peoples, of all peoples that may contribute to detente and improvement of the international climate.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that, by taking action in the spirit of the summit understandings and documents agreed upon between our two states, bilateral ties between our countries and peoples will continue to expand and cooperation will intensify to serve the interests of the policy of peace, disarmament, cooperation, and respect for every people's independence.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT PAK SONG-CHOL ENDS VISIT

Meets With Ceausescu

AU201818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1983 -- On August 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Romania's president, received Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the DPR of Korea, head of a DPR of Korea party and government delegation, on their friendly visit to Romania, at Snagov.

During the interview, the good, friendly and collaboration relationships enstated between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and Korea, were underlined, which are continuously developing, in the spirit of the guide-lines and agreements covenanted, on the occasion of the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue.

Both sides expressed their determination to act for further deepening and diversifying Romanian-Korean relationships, relying upon esteem, trust and mutual respect, upon equality and comradely mutual assistance, on a political, economic, technological and scientific, and cultural level. It was assessed that the intensification of multiple-levelled relationships between Romania and Korea would be to the benefit of the two countries, parties and peoples, to the benefit of peace and socialism.

The Korean guest expressed President Kim Il-song's and the Korean party and state leadership's high appreciation of the achievements attained by the Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP with Nicolae Ceausescu at the head of Romania, and her president's contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament, broad international collaboration, to President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the support granted to the Korean people, in their carrying into effect of the ideals of peaceful reunification of their country.

Nicolae Ceausescu reassessed the solidarity with and full support of the Romanian Communist Party and of Romania to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, and of the DPR of Korea, devoted to the turning into effect of the national yearning of the Korean people -- the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the country.

Several topical problems of international life were also tackled. The necessity to intensify the struggle of all the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces was stressed, for a come-back to the policy of detente and peace, for putting an end to the arms race and for disarmament, for enstating a new international economic order. The interview was carried on in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Delegation Departs 21 Aug

AU211437 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1436 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/8/1983 -- On August 21 the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice president of the DPR of Korea, left Bucharest after paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Romanian Government.

On leaving, at the Otopeni Airport the delegation was saluted by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, and by other Romanian officials.

PREMIER MEETS PRC MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER

AU201504 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/8/1983 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Saturday, August 20, Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine building of the People's Republic of China, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview particular satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations that have steadily developed and enriched in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue. The joint wish was also expressed to expand and strengthen these relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of activity in the interest and for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Starting from the possibilities provided by the national economies of the two countries, the determination was expressed to identify new ways and means conducive to the further development of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation in various domains of reciprocal interest, to the expansion and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

The current stage of the Romanian-Chinese economic relations in machine building and possibilities of developing and diversifying them, just as mutual goods exchanges and actions of cooperation in production were analysed during the working meetings between Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, and Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine building of the People's Republic of China, held in Bucharest.

The Chinese guest, who visited Romania over August 17-20, saw round units of the machine building and electrical engineering industries in Bucharest and in other localities of the country.

CEAUSESCU GREETS AFGHANISTAN'S BABRAK KARMAL

AU191155 Bucharest Agerpres in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] On the 64th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, sent a telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic, whereby he congratulates him and conveys wishes of success and progress to the friendly Afghan people. The telegram expresses the confidence that the relations between Romania and Afghanistan, between the RCP and the PDP will further develop in the interest of the two peoples, of peace and collaboration in the world.

CHARGE: NATION OPPOSES INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

LD220958 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqada 14, August 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The Romanian Embassy charge d'affaires has condemned imperialist colonialist interventions in the affairs of the African countries and reaffirmed his country's support against all foreign intervention in the African Continent.

The Romanian official also praised bilateral relations between Jamahiriyah and Romania which have been bolstered especially after the leader's visit to Romania this year, stressing that the visit opened new horizons for the promotion of cooperation relations in different fields between the two countries.

This came in an interview with JANA correspondent on the day commemorating the 39th anniversary of Romania's independence.

On this occasion the Romanian Socialist Embassy in Tripoli issued a statement in which it reviewed the stages of the struggle waged by Romanian people and the step [word indistinct] for agricultural-industrial development and for the establishment of peace in the world.

The statement also highlighted the development of cooperation between Jamahiriyah and Socialist Romania in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and commercial fields and stressed that this cooperation will considerably contribute to the realisation of peace, cooperation and understanding.

NEW WORKSITE OPENED ON DANUBE-BLACK SEA CANAL

AU201851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1983 -- On the eve of the national day of the Romanian people, August 23, and of the celebration of 35 years since the inauguration of the first national building sites of youth in Romania, a new building site of youth has been inaugurated at Navodari, on the Romanian Black Sea coast. The site is of the 26 km, long Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari canal which makes a "fifth arm" of the Danube, a projection of the Danube-Black Sea Canal (35 km far), the new canal will merge with the sea through the Midia-Navodari harbour. It will have two sluices - at Ovidiu and Midia, allowing for both-ways traffic of 3,000 ton barges.

PLO'S ABU IYAD MEETS WITH PRESS IN BELGRADE

LD192022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 19 Aug 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 19 (TANJUG) -- The attempt to provoke a rift in Al-Fatah and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has totally failed, PLO Executive Committee Member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] told a group of Yugoslav newsmen today, Friday.

Abu Iyad cited the clear and open support to Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership by Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories, the composure of the movement's leadership and the fact that the split was imposed from without as reasons accounting for the failure of the attempt to divide the Palestinian movement.

Abu Iyad, on a visit to Yugoslavia, emphasized that some contacts are being maintained with Al-Fatah rebels and efforts made to find through a democratic dialogue a solution to the crisis in the movement and also in relations with [words indistinct]. The PLO is now launching a new diplomatic battle to restore the position it had both in the Arab countries and the world before the crisis broke out, Abu Iyad said.

Palestinians, he said, expect a great deal from the forthcoming U.S. Conference on Palestine in Geneva and with certainty count on the support of friendly countries, especially non-aligned.

HARSH SUNDIC APPRAISAL OF FRENCH ACTION IN CHAD

AU211355 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] France's engagement in Chad and relations between the French Socialists and Communists: L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party [PCF], warns the government against the danger of France's participation in the civil war in Chad. This may be the first indication that the Communist ministers are feeling increasingly uncomfortable in the government or that the PCF leadership is also thinking about breaking off its cooperation with the Socialists. The following is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

L'HUMANITE, the PCF organ, has warned the French government that it should desist from a demonstation of force in Chad and should seek peace through negotiations. With this warning, L'HUMANITE did not touch on relations between the PCF and the Socialists, but the warning can nevertheless be understood as the first indication of a reexamination of further participation by the Communist ministers in the French Government. So far, the PCF has successfully overcome the many obstacles that appeared in its relations with the Socialists, but if France's engagement in Chad assumes larger proportions, it is a big question whether in that event, too, the Communist ministers and the PCF leadership would be able to follow the policy of President Mitterand.

The rightist forces in France encourage the French Socialist Government to become fully involved in the civil war in Chad and, if need be, to punish Libya because -- as it claimed -- for its overt involvement on the side of Goukouni Oueddei, Chad's former president. The United States is demanding the same thing of France and, judging by all evidence, the United States has contributed the most to the dispatch of French paratroopers to Chad.

When in 1978 France intervened in Chad for the first time, the Socialists opposed that intervention, together with the Communists.

But now, nearly all of them, except the Communists, are in favor of the intervention. The rightists and, no less also the United States, secretly wish that the Communists' disagreement with the intervention in Chad might grow into a crisis of confidence between the Socialists and the Communists or that President Mitterrand might renounce any further cooperation with the Communists. If this happened, or if the Communists were the first to make a move, the rightists would be fully justified in considering that a great victory.

The internal, and especially economic, situation in France favors the rightists, who have claimed ever since the Socialist election victory that France with the Socialists in power would not be able to play that role in Europe and the world to which it is entitled. The rightist claims are not without foundation because the fact is that the Socialists have not been very successful in finding their bearings, in either their foreign or internal policies. Even though the United States has not had too many headaches in relations with Mitterrand, it has done quite enough to undermine the French economy, something that, among other things, has resulted in an unprecedented decline of France's national currency in relation to the dollar. In the same way, France has been kept on the sidelines of the U.S. global policy.

France's position between Moscow and Washington has been considerably weakened because France has uncritically followed the U.S. policy toward the East, while in return it has not strengthened its position either in Europe or outside it. Submitting to U.S. pressure that, as a former colonial power, it should intervene in Chad, France has once again fallen into a trap that may cost it dearly because, in finding a confirmation of its own strength and influence, it has chosen the worst possible road. Even if France succeeds in changing the situation in Chad and preventing its partition, or in recovering its own former influence, it will be France that will get the smallest benefit from all this. Objectively speaking, France is making preparations to wage a war in Chad for the benefit of the United States.

French Communists will not find it easy to break up the alliance with Mitterrand's Socialists, but it will be even harder for them to ultimately remain in the government if President Mitterrand were to go the whole course in engaging French troops in the Chad civil war. Regrettably, the French Government acts as though it is not thinking of pulling itself out in time from the trap into which it has fallen.

JARUZELSKI, HONECKER MEETING IN WARSAW REVIEWED

LD190447 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Zrnka Novat commentary -- recorded]

[Text] Following the papal visit in June and following the formal abolition of martial law in July, Erich Honecker, by his presence in Warsaw, also provided personal testimony that matters had begun to take a normal course in Poland. But exceptional honor also belongs to the first distinguished guests, referring in particular to neighbors who are so extensively linked by destiny and geopolitical factors from the years of the Second World War.

Severe warnings were sent to Warsaw from Berlin during the 3 years of crisis. Joint business deals had been temporarily stagnating, in particular those linked with the delivery of Polish coal. Tourist trade too, of course, was lagging. Of course, no country in the world has been able to choose its neighbors and many would be only too happy today, were they able to change their neighbors through some kind of planetary advertisement.

But, as we live in a world in which miracles are dangerous [words indistinct] of our international political landscape. And to be a realist in this landscape means above all to respect the borders and the territorial integrity of countries as created in Europe at the end of the Second World War.

The meeting between Honecker and Jaruzelski is a good opportunity to point out again such a European reality and was a serious message both to foreign and domestic fanatics. Jaruzelski, therefore, incorporated in his welcoming speech the energetic assertion that the western Polish borders -- and they are in accordance with the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam -- are inviolable borders of peace. Poland and the GDR are today linked, however, by similar dangers and fears in connection with the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in western Europe if no agreement is reached in Geneva. In such a case, it is obvious that the peoples of western and central Europe would look at one another only through a forest of missiles on both sides of this border, which has been ideologized to the point of historical absurdity.

In the talks between the two statesmen, particular attention was certainly paid to bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation within CEMA. The GDR is Poland's second largest partner, after the Soviet Union, and both of them also have some joint initiatives for the forthcoming autumn CEMA summit.

While the official talks were in progress, the picture was a little disturbed because in Gdansk the former trade union Solidarity tried to vociferously observe the third anniversary of the workers' riots [words indistinct] calls also for the national observance of the date of the workers' agreements. But, judging by everything, following the lesson learned from the pope's visit to Poland, Solidarity objectively has little chance of renewal, while the workers' agreements have become -- at least verbally -- an integral part of the official program of the Polish policy of change.

DEPUTY PREMIER DRAGAN LEAVES FOR TALKS IN IRAQ

LD212116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan left here today (Sunday) for a brief working visit to Iraq.

It is said that Zvone Dragan will talk in Iraq on topical issues in bilateral economic cooperation.

SARAJEVO TRIAL OF MUSLIM NATIONALISTS ENDS

Sentences Total 90 Years

LD201533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- With the meting out of prison terms of a total of 90 years, the trial of a group of persons accused of hostile and counterrevolutionary activity from the positions of Muslim nationalism ended in Sarajevo today. Omer Behmen was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; Alija Izetbegovic, 14 years; Hasan Cengic and Ismet Kasumagic, 10 years each; Edhem Bicakcic, 7 years; Huso Zivalj, 6 years; Salih Behmen and Mustafa Spahic, 5 years each; Dzemal Latic, 6 1/2 years; Melika Salihbegovic, 5 years; Dervis Djurdjevic, 6 years; and Djula Bicakcic, 6 months.

TANJUG Comment on Sentences

LD202028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 20 Aug 83

[By Mladen Gavrilovic, TANJUG diplomatic editor]

[Text] Belgrade, August 20 (TANJUG) -- Twelve members of a group of Muslim nationalists were sentenced to a total of 90 years of imprisonment by a court in Sarajevo today (Saturday) not because of their religious convictions but because of political goals disguised with religious rhetoric.

They stood trial not because they professed religion, as supporters of pan-Islamism claim. They came under the impact of the law, as would happen to any citizen of this country, irrespective of religion, who tried to threaten by his activity the constitutional order, territorial integrity and equality of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The sentences pronounced by the court in Sarajevo are, in addition to being an act of protection of the Constitution, a contribution to the preservation of the traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and many Islamic countries which support the non-aligned status of Yugoslavia as a stable community of equal nations and nationalities in which all religions can develop freely within the frameworks of the law.

It should be recalled that the group propagated the establishment of an "ethnically clean Bosnia" as a theocratic Islamic state, which fits in the aspirations of the extreme pan-Islamic fundamentalism and its ambitions for creating a Muslim state extending "from Bosnia to the Philippines."

Hardly comprehensible are the manipulations [words indistinct] made abroad which tried to gear the trial in Sarajevo to anti-Yugoslav propaganda and to popularizing the goals of the political circles in whose interest they act.

For instance, the Iranian news agency IRNA claimed in a report that "Muslims in Yugoslavia are in practice discriminated against by the government" because Islamic catechism is banned in public schools.

This falsification rests on the passing in silence over the fact that education in Yugoslavia is secular and that the three prevailing religions -- Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Islamic -- are separated from the state and cannot propagate their faith in public institutions. At the same time, however, the state refrains strictly from interfering with their right to develop their own institutions.

Even more surprising is the fact that there were also media in the West which were biased in their presentation of the trial in Sarajevo, supporting the ideas of a "Jihad" (Muslim holy war) in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Such reports could be taken as support to the plans for dismembering Yugoslavia on the basis of a previous fanning-up of extremist nationalism.

Reaction to Foreign Reports

LD211514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0224 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Yesterday the Grand Bench of the District Court in Sarajevo pronounced sentence on a group of intellectuals whose goal had been the destruction of the constitutional order in Yugoslavia.

Punishment caught up with these enemies of the SFRY, whose intention, from positions of extreme nationalism, was to carry out Islamization of a part of its territory and create a supposedly "ethnically pure Muslim Bosnia-Hercegovina."

The Yugoslav public has followed the trial in Sarajevo and looked forward to the verdict as a defense of the Constitution, which guarantees to all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia basic human rights and freedom of expression of their national identity, religious affiliation, and complete integrity of the individual within the system of a self-managing socialist democracy.

Those accused in the District Court Chamber in Sarajevo were enemies of the community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, not believers in a religious faith. No one in this country has ever been convicted for his religious affiliation. But if someone uses religion for the realization of political goals, and particularly goals opposed to the interests of the state, he must feel the force of the law. This principled stand has been encountered not only by Muslims, but by everyone, regardless of religious affiliation or nationality. It goes without saying that, on the basis of the SFRY Constitution, Muslims in Yugoslavia enjoy equality with all other nationalities. There are no differences here. This fact is well known throughout the world.

However, apologists of pan-Islamism are attempting to conceal all this in order to depict the trial in Sarajevo as an attack on Islam and members of the Muslim community. It is hard to explain why certain public information media in the world wish to evade the truth about the position of Muslims in Yugoslavia. How are we to account for the writings of the Iranian news agency, IRNA, which in a report of 13 June concludes, among other things, that "according to the Yugoslav Constitution, all religious communities in Yugoslavia are equal, but in practice Muslims are discriminated against by the government. Islamic teaching is forbidden in schools, but Muslims have welcomed it in private schools."

Why did the authors of the article not present to the world the whole truth and report that no religious community in Yugoslav society has the privilege of involvement in the school program of any republic or province. Islam is no exception, since this is also the case with Catholicism, the Orthodox faith and other religions.

Once the norms of religious profession are exceeded and the sphere of political and even hostile activity is entered, then Yugoslav law is decisive in its defense of the achievements of this society that emerged through a revolution in which an important contribution was made by members of the Muslim community, not only as participants in the national liberation war, but as builders of the self-managing socialist community in the postwar period.

It is interesting that even certain circles in the West have adopted a line similar to that of the nationalists in the Islamic world. Commentaries that also show a lack of readiness to explain the truth about Yugoslavia have been issued by London radio, AFP, Deutsche Welle, the newspaper EL PAIS, and others. There have been recommendations and calls for the defense of Muslims and Islam. Was this also a call for a holy war? What is the significance of the support for this group that advocates the creation of an ethnically pure Muslim Bosnia-Hercegovina? And when certain Western circles add fuel to the fire, is this not reminiscent of those dreams of dividing Yugoslavia by inflaming the nationalistic passions of hardened extremists?

It is worth pointing out that the indictment confirmed the connection of this group of enemies of the present social system in Yugoslavia with circles abroad, and in particular with a center in Vienna in which various agencies of political emigre organizations, the ideologies of which are close to fascist and neofascist doctrines, have been active for years. Bearing this element in mind, we may well ask to what extent the "pan-Islamism" of the 13 persons on the bench of the accused in Sarajevo is truly religious?

Finally, it should be borne in mind that it did not suit many quarters that Yugoslavia has always considered that the Muslims within her community of nations and nationalities were and have remained an element contributing to building broader relations with Islamic countries and friends in the nonaligned world.

The enemies of present-day Yugoslavia cannot destroy these bridges and this fraternity, because those who see this country as a leading figure in the political movement that today embraces more than half of mankind are far greater in number.

Bearing this in mind, the verdict in Sarajevo is not merely a defense of the Yugoslav Constitution and thereby of Muslims themselves, but is an action aimed a preserving the traditionally good links between nonaligned Yugoslavia and the countries of the Arab East, Africa, and Asia. It will be seen as such by every proven fighter for progress and peace in the world, regardless of whether he belongs to the world of Islam or another religious or sociopolitical environment of our epoch, in which active coexistence in the mosaic of nations, states, religions, and various economic systems plays an exceptionally important part not only for the present but also for the future of mankind.

KILLER OF MILITIAMEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

AU171805 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] Prizren, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- The five-man bench of the Prizren District Court, presided over by Judge Orhan Rekatati, pronounced today a death sentence on Ahmet Pacarizi, who perfidiously, out of crude vengance, had killed militiamen Kadri Rama and Fatmir Osmani. The explanation of the verdict states that on 2 April of this year, in the teachers' room of the elementary school in Dragobilje, Orahovac Commune, taking advantage of the carelessness of the militiamen who were on patrol that night, Ahmet Pacarizi first killed Kadri Rama and then Fatmir Osmani, with seven shots each from Fatmir Osmani's automatic rifle.

He fled after the crime, but was caught after 10 days, not far from the village of Rogovo, near the Albanian border. The nine individuals who had helped Pacarizi during the period of flight were given prison sentences ranging from 5 to 18 months. Azem Krizi and Imer Guncati were sentenced to 18 months in prison. Ajet Bajrami, Zeli Bajrami, and Murat Kriziju were sentenced to 12 months in prison. Tus Bajraktari was sentenced to 8 months in prison. Redzep Spahiju and Suljo Kriziju were sentenced to 5 months in prison.

BORBA CARTOON LAMPOONS ECONOMIC POLICY

AU181313 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian for 13/14 August on page 2 carries a cartoon by Mica Miloradovic showing the SFRY Assembly building in Belgrade and the steps leading to the columned entrance. At the bottom of the steps, where the monumental horses by sculptor Toma Rosandic actually stand, the cartoon shows two large piggy banks, in the shape of pigs rearing on their hindlegs. The caption reads "Replacement."